



Security Council

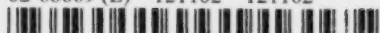
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Letter dated 8 November 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 6 November 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the recent return of the Kuwaiti archives in which high-level delegations from Iraq and Kuwait took part in the presence and under the supervision of observers from the United Nations and the League of Arab States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 8 November 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to the agreement on modalities for the return of the Kuwaiti archives that we reached at the round of dialogue held in Vienna on 4 and 5 July 2002 and to resolution 14/227 adopted by the Summit-level Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth regular session, held in Beirut in March 2002, concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and, inter alia, urging the return of Kuwaiti property in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. I am glad to inform you that the handover of the Kuwaiti archives was completed at Abdali, Kuwait, by high-level delegations from Iraq and Kuwait in the presence and under the supervision of observers from the United Nations and the League of Arab States. The archives handed over consisted of the following items:

1. State Security Intelligence (Mabahith Amn al-Dawlah) -- 69 boxes, containing 182,133 documents;
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- 126 boxes, containing 666,762 documents;
3. Ministry of the Interior -- 196 boxes, containing 1,032,794 documents;
4. Documentation on the Iraq-Kuwait boundaries -- two boxes, containing 5,879 documents;
5. Ministry of Oil -- 19 boxes, containing 83,156 documents;
6. Ministry of Defence -- three boxes, containing 1,540 documents;
7. Kuwait Citizenship Department -- 1,099 bags, containing 357,825 files;
8. Kuwaiti citizenship certificates -- 103 bags, containing 309,000 certificates;
9. Kuwaiti citizenship records -- 251 registers;
10. Kuwait Department of Museums and Antiquities -- one file, containing 123 documents;
11. The register of Kuwaiti civil aircraft;
12. Ministry of Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kuwait National Bank and Kuwaiti newspapers -- 2,806 microfilms.

There were 23 handover schedules documenting the return of the Kuwaiti archives, and they were signed by representatives of all four parties concerned, namely Iraq, Kuwait, the United Nations and the League of Arab States. It was recorded in the schedules that, on its first cursory examination of the files of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Kuwaiti delegation found five files pertaining to the Office of the Amir, containing 1,022 documents, and two files pertaining to the Council of Ministers, containing 195 documents, and that, in accordance with the assurances given by Iraq at the commencement of the restitution of property in 1991, any Kuwaiti items or documents that were found subsequently would be returned in the same way.

The return of the archives was carried out in an atmosphere of cooperation and with a positive spirit of mutual understanding on all sides, especially among the members of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti delegations, and this helped make it possible to complete the task in a short period of time. We are glad to take this opportunity to address to you and to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States our thanks and appreciation for the creditable efforts you made to facilitate the return of the Kuwaiti archives. We are also grateful for the sincere and sustained efforts of the delegations of the United Nations, led by Mr. J. Richard Foran, and of the League of Arab States, led by Minister Plenipotentiary Muhammad Fu'ad Sirri, and for the spirit of cooperation they demonstrated with a view to completing the return of the archives in the proper manner.

Iraq's implementation of its agreement with you and its compliance with the wish expressed by the Arab States at the March 2002 Beirut summit are part and parcel of the endeavours it is making to strengthen Arab solidarity and to restore relations between Iraq and Kuwait, as fraternal States, to normal. Iraq will pursue its sedulous efforts in this regard.

(Signed) Naji Sabri
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq



Security Council

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12 November 2002

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Letter dated 11 November 2002 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to enclose herewith resolution No. 6257 dated 10 November 2002 concerning Iraq, adopted by the Council of Arab Foreign Ministers of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session, held in Cairo (see annex).

I would appreciate if you would draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to this letter and its annex and have both circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yahya **Mahmassani**
Ambassador



Annex to the letter dated 11 November 2002 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Evolution of the question of Iraq

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting at the ministerial level in an extraordinary session on Sunday, 10 November 2002, at the headquarters of the Secretary-General to consider the evolution of the situation and the serious prospects with which the Arab region is confronted,

Having studied the evolution of the question of Iraq in the light of resolution 1441 (2002) adopted by the Security Council on 8 November 2002,

Considering its adherence to the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of international law,

On the basis of the attachment of the Arab States to the Charter of the League of Arab States and to all its agreements,

1. *Reaffirms* the resolutions of the Council of the League, in particular resolution 227 adopted at the summit meeting in Beirut on 28 March 2002 and resolution 6216 of the Council of Ministers of the League of 5 September 2002;

2. After having considered Security Council resolution 1441 (2002), *welcomes* the provisions whereby the Security Council is the competent authority to evaluate the reports of the inspectors, and takes into consideration the statements made before the Security Council according to which that resolution does not constitute a basis for recourse to the use of military force against Iraq, and *urges* the States permanent members of the Security Council which have given reassurances to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Arab member of the Security Council, to give an undertaking that the resolution does not constitute a pretext for unleashing war against Iraq and does not provide for automatic recourse to a military operation;

3. *Welcomes* the unconditional acceptance by Iraq of the return of the international inspectors and *urges* continued cooperation between the United Nations and Iraq with a view to resolving all the outstanding problems by peaceful means in order to lift the sanctions against Iraq, put an end to the embargo imposed against it and end the suffering of the Iraqi people;

4. *Urges* the teams of inspectors to carry out their mission with professionalism and complete neutrality and objectivity, and not to engage in any acts of provocation, in order to ensure the credibility of their actions, and also *urges* the participation of Arab experts in the inspection teams;

5. *Reaffirms* that the Arab States remain attached to the preservation of the security and safety of Iraq, to its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and also to the preservation of the security, safety and sovereignty of all the Arab States, and *affirms* that the Arab States continue to reject totally a strike against Iraq, considering that such a strike would constitute a threat to the national security of all the Arab States;

6. *Appeals* to the Security Council, in its further action aimed at the elimination of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, to constrain Israel to implement the legitimate international resolutions and to urge it to implement without delay paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) concerning the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, and, in particular, the elimination of Israeli weapons of mass destruction which constitute a serious threat to the security of the Arab nations and to international peace and security;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to maintain contact with the Iraqi Government and the United Nations and the other parties concerned in this matter;

8. *Extends* the session of the Council with a view to following the evolution of the situation and any new developments concerning this question.

*Resolution 6257
10 November 2002*

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
12 November 2002

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 8 of Security Council resolution 1409 (2002)**I. Introduction**

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 8 of Security Council resolution 1409 (2002) of 14 May 2002. As agreed by the Council at its informal consultations held on 25 September 2002, a note by the Office of the Iraq Programme, dated 11 November, has also been circulated to the members of the Council providing detailed information on the implementation of the humanitarian programme in Iraq pursuant to resolution 986 (1995) since the submission of its last note, covering the period up to 15 September 2002, on 19 September. The note also provides information on the implementation of the goods review list (S/2002/515, annex) and the revised procedures attached to resolution 1409 (2002). The present report and the note have been placed on the web site of the Office of the Iraq Programme (www.un.org/Depts/oip).

II. Implementation of the programme

2. The programme has been expanded beyond its initial emphasis on the provision of food and medicine, in terms of both the level of funding as well as its scope, and is presently also involved in infrastructure rehabilitation, particularly where it affects the humanitarian programme. The distribution plan for phase XII (S/2002/666) covers 24 sectors, with 10 new sectors added by the Government of Iraq for the 15 governorates in the centre and south of Iraq. The United Nations implements the programme in the three northern governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, on behalf of the Government of Iraq.

3. In any assessment of the implementation of the programme, apart from the physical constraints and the financial difficulties currently faced in implementing the programme, it is essential to take into account the prevailing political, economic and social conditions within which it is being implemented.

4. As at 31 October 2002, the total value of the humanitarian supplies and equipment delivered to Iraq under the programme was just under \$25 billion, including \$1.5 billion for the oil industry. Additional supplies and equipment with a total value of \$10 billion under already approved applications for contracts and having the necessary funds available were in the delivery pipeline.



5. In addition to improving the overall socio-economic conditions of the Iraqi people countrywide, the programme has prevented the further degradation of public services and infrastructure. In several areas, the programme has stabilized and improved access to humanitarian goods and services. Notwithstanding the significant achievements of the programme in improving the humanitarian condition of the Iraqi people compared to their dire plight in 1996, there still remains much to be done. The more significant achievements and some of the shortcomings as well as difficulties encountered are summarized below.

A. Achievements, shortcomings and difficulties encountered

Food sector

6. In the food sector, the nutritional value of the monthly food basket distributed countrywide has almost doubled since 1996, from about 1,200 to about 2,200 kilocalories per person per day. However, the United Nations agencies and programmes estimate that over 60 per cent of the Iraqi population — the poorest of the poor — rely solely on the monthly food basket to meet all household needs.

7. In the three northern governorates, the United Nations has carried out several activities to enhance the food security of vulnerable groups and to create alternative sources of income. In June 2002, an assessment indicated that 90 per cent of the beneficiaries in Dahuk and Erbil enjoyed increased food security. Agencies provided input for skills training that aimed at improving women's access to income and other assets and providing training in literacy and technical skills.

Transport and food handling

8. There have been major achievements in the area of transport and food handling. Traffic through the Umm Qasr port in 2001 was 16 per cent greater than in 2000. This affects all sectors because of the quicker discharge of vessels, the faster receipt of programme inputs and a reduction in transport cost. The rehabilitation and expansion of railway power capacity and track infrastructure has reportedly resulted in an increase in goods traffic of some 30 per cent in 2001 compared with 2000. Private and public road transport has been rehabilitated to varying degrees, and safe and reliable inter-city public passenger transportation services have been restored. The intra-city public passenger transportation services in Baghdad, Mosul, Hilla, Kirkuk and Basra have been rehabilitated. The restoration of more affordable public passenger services to urban and suburban communities increases the accessibility of the residents to public medical and social services. Similarly, the public sector goods transport fleet, which plays a key role in the transportation and distribution of programme commodities, is undergoing major upgrading, resulting in increased efficiency of distribution and the improvement of some national market conditions.

9. The installation of cleaning and handling equipment in silos and the preservation of grain through fumigation with Phostoxin has reduced storage and handling losses. The maintenance and repair of mills, plus the installation of generators, has improved the reliability of milling operations, resulting in an improvement in production capacity and the quality of flour produced for the food basket by the country's more than 140 mills.

Health

10. There have been notable achievements in the health sector, and the health care delivery services have improved significantly as a result of the programme inputs for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Compared to 1997, major surgeries have increased by 40 per cent and laboratory investigations by 25 per cent in the centre and south. Also in the centre and south, there has been a reduction in a number of communicable diseases, such as cholera, malaria, measles, mumps, meningitis and tuberculosis, and countrywide there have been no cases of polio in the last 32 months because of the high quality of the immunization campaigns. In addition, the programme has helped to provide advanced medical services, such as at the Saddam Centre for Neurological Sciences, the AIDS Research and Study Centre, the Acupuncture Therapy Centre, the Tuberculosis Control Institute and the National Centre for Haematology Research, resulting in improvements in the health care delivery system in these new or rehabilitated specialized centres.

11. There are, however, shortages of pre-anaesthetics and reagents because of dual-use concerns by members of the Committee. Pharmaceuticals for treating leukaemia and cancer are also in short supply countrywide, owing in part to the insufficient financial allocation by the Government of Iraq and procurement chain difficulties that have resulted in the erratic arrival of commodities that are used in a "cocktail" with other drugs and in part to dual-use concerns. The rationing of pharmaceuticals for outpatients has been the norm because of their short supply, due, in part, to insufficient financial allocations and under-procurement by the Government.

12. Furthermore, in the three northern governorates, cholera has been eradicated. The incidence of malaria has been reduced to the 1991 level and measles morbidity has been reduced considerably.

Nutrition

13. In the area of nutrition, the trend of malnutrition among children under the age of five, albeit still at a relatively high level, has been arrested and reversed in the centre and south. Malnutrition rates in 2002 are half those of 1996. Preliminary findings indicate a reduction in the number of underweight children from 23 per cent in 1996 to 10 per cent in 2002, chronic malnutrition from 32 per cent in 1996 to 24 per cent in 2002 and acute malnutrition from 11 per cent in 1996 to 5.4 per cent in 2002.

14. During the same period referred to above, in the three northern governorates, there has been a 20 per cent reduction in acute malnutrition, a 56 per cent reduction in chronic malnutrition and a 44 per cent reduction in the incidence of underweight children in the under-five age group, in part because of a specifically targeted nutrition programme and supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating mothers and other vulnerable groups. The nutrition programme, which started in 1998, continues to provide supplementary rations to an average of 75,000 people in the three northern governorates, including malnourished children and their families, pregnant women and nursing mothers. It also supplied high-energy biscuits to 350,000 primary school children in rural areas to supplement their micronutrient needs.

Water and sanitation

15. In the water and sanitation sector, the deterioration of water facilities has been halted, resulting in improved access by consumers to potable water. The amount available in urban areas is now 197 litres per person per day, compared with 166 litres in 1997. The rehabilitation of the networks in the centre and south has resulted in a decrease in the amount of water lost through leakage from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. In the three northern governorates, the finalization of a water project in Dahuk has provided safe water for 250,000 people. Throughout the three northern governorates, the construction of pump and chlorinator houses and the installation of chlorinators benefited 91,000 and 229,300 people respectively. Basic city maps have now been completed showing land, roads and housing on which detailed information concerning the location of water sources, water and sewage networks, electricity and telecommunication networks, population density, major water users and sources of pollution can be overlaid.

16. Access to potable water is insufficient in both quantity and quality, and in many cases the water and sanitation networks remain in a poor state of repair. On top of this, an estimated 500,000 metric tons of solid raw or partially raw sewage is discharged daily into the two rivers, which are the main source of water. As a result of these factors and the poor state of the infrastructure, the degradation of the social situation and meagre household incomes, malnutrition, while improving, remains high.

Agriculture

17. As a result of achievements in the agriculture sector, large segments of the community are able to supplement their diet with produce at affordable prices. In the centre and south, the production of poultry, meat and eggs has doubled, and the provision of veterinary instruments and vaccines has had a positive impact on animal health and production. Maize and sunflower production has increased by 25 per cent as a result of the importation of seeds under the programme.

18. The cleaning of irrigation canals, the construction of new canals and dams and the lining of earth irrigation and drainage canals have resulted in significant land reclamation and the provision of more water for irrigation and livestock, and has also increased agricultural production. In the three northern governorates, programme supplies have contributed to a substantial increase in agricultural production. These increases, in both winter and summer crops, can be attributed to good rains during the winter, the high quality of inputs provided by the programme, extension and farmer training activities and the farmers' adoption of improved farming techniques. Ongoing activities such as the backyard poultry programme provided assistance to more than 35,000 low-income beneficiaries.

Electricity

19. The situation in the electricity sector has been improving gradually, as evidenced by a more reliable supply of electricity to consumers. The amount of power available has increased by 900 megawatts compared to 2001 in the centre and south, resulting in a decrease in the duration and number of scheduled power cuts. During the current year's summer peak, there were no planned power cuts in Baghdad City.

20. The supply of electricity from the network in the Sulaymaniyah and Erbil governorates is now sufficient to meet the minimum humanitarian requirements in these areas and, assuming average rainfall next winter — with back-up supply from the 29 megawatt diesel generators provided under the programme — will be sufficient to meet the basic electricity requirements of the governorates until the end of 2003. As well as providing an emergency supply of electricity during the three-year drought through the procurement of over 2,000 small to medium-sized generators, the United Nations assisted in rearranging distribution networks to benefit more low-income domestic consumers, many of whom now have a continuous power supply 24 hours a day.

21. Notwithstanding the minimal commercial and industrial demand, power cuts are still a fact of life in most parts of Iraq, which has an unfavourable impact on the humanitarian programme.

Telecommunications

22. The telecommunication infrastructure in the centre and south continues to improve, with an increase in the number of telephone calls placed successfully. Programme inputs have replaced 96,000 old telephone lines and added 29,000 new ones. In the three northern governorates, programme activity has centred on preparing sites for the eventual start-up of projects, subject to approval of a pending contract worth \$28 million.

Education

23. In the education sector, the distribution of 1.2 million school desks has met 60 per cent of the need at primary and secondary schools in the centre and south. This is a great improvement compared with the situation in 1996, when primary and secondary school students were forced to sit on bare floors. The local production of textbooks has also increased with the delivery of necessary supplies.

24. Schools countrywide do not provide an environment conducive to learning; overcrowding and double shifts are the norm, a situation that requires urgent attention. Poor pay for teachers, as well as in other professions, also has a negative impact on the quality of education.

25. In the three northern governorates, the programme helped to increase primary school attendance by 32 per cent between 1996 and 2002 and secondary school attendance by over 74 per cent during the same period. Most schools operate in two rather than three shifts as a result of the greater availability of educational facilities. The United Nations has continued constructing and rehabilitating primary and secondary schools, benefiting more than 60,000 students.

26. Most universities in the centre and south are expanding their facilities, including the building of new campuses in Diyala and Kufa, in the Najaf governorate, and new universities are opening in Kerbala and Thi-Qar so that they can better cater to the increasing demand. In the three northern governorates, the university campus at Sulaymaniyah has been relocated to new premises in Qilyasan and Bakrajo, which will benefit more than 22,000 students and staff members.

Housing

27. In the housing sector in the centre and south, residential construction at the end of 2002 is expected to reach 14,432,896 square metres, compared with 13,930,490 square metres in 1990 and 347,892 square metres in 1996, while also generating new jobs for both skilled and unskilled labour.

Internally displaced persons

28. With respect to internally displaced persons in the three northern governorates, assistance has been provided in the form of housing services and infrastructure. This assistance has been provided to internally displaced persons and most vulnerable groups in their place of origin or in the settlement in which they have been integrated. Since the start of the programme, 19,051 dwelling units have been constructed benefiting 114,300 persons. In addition, community services provided include the construction or repair of 685 schools and other educational facilities benefiting 190,000 students, 127 health centres for more than 120 communities and villages, 99 agricultural and veterinary facilities, 49 social and civic buildings, 853 kilometres of water systems and 2,800 kilometres of roads and bridges connecting villages and communities. The United Nations has implemented a range of relief activities to address the immediate needs of internally displaced and vulnerable families living in transit and temporary facilities. In consultation with the local authorities, the United Nations seeks to ensure that all known internally displaced persons in the three northern governorates have effective access to the ration basket, targeted nutrition and supplementary feeding programmes.

29. There remain internally displaced persons in camp situations and pockets of urban poor in the northern governorates. The allocation of land by the local authorities has also progressed more slowly than expected. Of equal concern is the fact that some 3,000 dwellings remain unoccupied for lack of complementary services. In addition, delays by local authorities in nominating beneficiaries have compounded the problem.

Demining

30. Demining activities in the three northern governorates have resulted in the clearance of 1,434,213 square metres of land and the destruction of 1,018 anti-personnel landmines, the mine-free land being handed back to the landowners for agricultural and other civilian use. In addition, over 140,000 services of various types have been provided to mine victims, ranging from medical treatment and ortho-prosthetics to rehabilitation. Mine safety instruction courses have been provided to 240 communities, reaching 7,176 men, 8,353 women and 14,045 children.

31. During the reporting period, a number of constraints deeply affected the implementation of the programme in the three northern governorates. This includes some ongoing issues such as inordinate delays in the approval of visas — as at 31 October 2002 some 137 remained outstanding — as well as the clearance of essential supplies and equipment for use by the United Nations in support of activities and commodities being imported for project implementation.

32. The sudden and marked devaluation — by some 40 per cent at times — of the United States dollar against the local currency used in the three northern

governorates over the past four months has caused serious difficulties among local contractors, who have claimed to suffer financial losses. This has affected certain sectors involved in local construction, particularly in the areas of health and resettlement.

33. Furthermore, in the three northern governorates, the United Nations is involved in implementing projects that are similar to those covered under regular development programmes. However, the local authorities have informed the United Nations that they are having difficulty paying the salaries of civil servants, teachers and other technical staff and covering the costs of maintaining and operating capital assets provided under the programme.

III. Revenue

34. At present, 72 per cent of the total revenues received from Iraqi oil exported under the programme are allocated for the purchase of humanitarian supplies and equipment as well as services. As at 31 October 2002, after the deduction of funds for purposes authorized by the Security Council, 59 per cent of the total revenue of \$59.13 billion, or \$31.12 billion, had been made available to the Government of Iraq for the purchase of humanitarian supplies and equipment for the 15 governorates in the centre and south, where the Government is responsible for implementing the programme. About \$7.2 billion, or 13 per cent, has been made available for programme implementation in the three northern governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. The amount also includes about \$2.2 billion for the reimbursement of the cost of food and medicine for the three northern governorates purchased by the Government under bulk procurement arrangements, as well as a \$771 million share for the purchase of oil spare parts and equipment, as authorized by the Council.

A. Revenue shortfall

35. Although the implementation of the revised procedures has brought about much-needed improvements leading to the more expeditious approval of applications, the benefits of implementing those procedures have been adversely affected by a substantial shortfall in the funding of the programme. The effective implementation of the programme during the past year has continued to be hindered by a number of difficulties, foremost among them a growing shortfall resulting from a substantial reduction in Iraqi oil exported under the programme. The level of oil exports has dropped from an average of over 2 million barrels a day in 2000 to under 1 million barrels in recent months.

36. The Government of Iraq has budgeted over \$5 billion for the humanitarian programme for the current phase XII. In order to make that amount available to the programme, after the necessary deductions are made pursuant to relevant resolutions of the Security Council, Iraq would have to export about \$7 billion worth of oil during the present phase, ending 25 November 2002. Unless there is a substantial increase in the level of oil exports, it is now estimated that revenue will total about \$5 billion during the current phase. After the deductions are made in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council, only about \$3.49 billion will be made available for the implementation of the programme, thus further compounding the

dire funding shortfall. By the most conservative assessment, some \$4 billion has been lost due to the low level of exports during phase XII.

37. The funding situation with regard to the programme in the centre and the south is further compounded by the failure of the Government of Iraq to adjust the budgetary allocations contained in the distribution plans to more realistically align with the oil revenues that are available during each phase. The Office of the Iraq Programme has repeatedly recommended that the Government of Iraq keep under constant review the funding levels and revise downward the allocations contained in the distribution plans, ensuring as well the availability to various sectors of the necessary funds. Regrettably, instead of revising the allocations contained in distribution plans downward, the Government has continued to revise them upward, even during the present phase, mostly in favour of sectors that are already fully funded.

38. The situation is further exacerbated by the cumulative revenue shortfall from earlier phases, which has left about \$2.98 billion worth of contracts for various humanitarian supplies approved by the United Nations for which no funds are available.

39. Several factors have contributed to the drop in the volume of Iraqi oil exports under the programme, including: Iraq's periodic unilateral suspension of its oil exports, such as their suspension for 30 days during the previous phase, which resulted in over \$1.2 billion in lost revenue; the continued absence of an agreement between the Government of Iraq and the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on the manner in which the price of Iraqi crude oil is set (the Committee has been pricing Iraqi oil retroactively amidst market reports of Iraq's demands for surcharge payments from its buyers); and concerns by traders over the reliability of uninterrupted Iraqi oil supplies and/or possible disruptions as a consequence of current political developments.

40. I should like to recommend that the Government of Iraq be forthcoming in order to resolve the continuing disagreement over the pricing of Iraqi oil so as to resolve the difficulties encountered in improving the critical funding situation. I should also like to appeal to the Security Council and its Committee to be forthcoming and to take the necessary and appropriate action in response to any positive measures that Iraq may take in that regard.

B. Impact of the revenue shortfall

41. I have on several occasions expressed my concern to the Security Council over the substantial shortfall in revenue, which has been adversely affecting programme implementation. As at 31 October 2002 there were applications valued at over \$2.98 billion that could not be funded, even though they had been approved. All sectors are affected by this state of affairs. The following table provides information on the number of approved contracts, as at 31 October, for which no funds are yet available:

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value (US dollars)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Agriculture	328	538 794 505	18.05
Telcommunications and transport	98	240 934 654	8.07
Education	119	234 935 723	7.87
Electricity	171	559 875 722	18.76
Food handling	334	507 093 533	16.99
Health	234	308 588 343	10.34
Housing	178	308 080 058	10.32
Water and sanitation	90	286 483 353	9.60
Total	1 552	2 984 785 892	100.00

42. While the specific impact on sectors of the approved but unfunded applications varies, unless the present situation is redressed it is likely that many of the programme achievements to date will be compromised, leading to a worsening of the humanitarian situation. It will certainly not be possible to sustain or capitalize on the gains made to date unless the present level of funding is improved substantially.

43. Under the circumstances, it is recommended that the Government of Iraq take urgent steps to regularize its recent efforts to prioritize the funding of the approved applications for contracts covering all sectors and that it keep the Office of the Iraq Programme informed thereon in order to avoid unnecessary delays in the utilization of the limited funds available. It is also recommended that the Government of Iraq take the steps necessary to ensure that the minimal funds required to fund applications for priority sectors are retained even when there are inordinate delays in the submission of applications for contracts concerning such sectors as health, water and sanitation, as well as for essential items required to maintain projects already implemented. It is also essential for the Government to prioritize the funding of applications within each sector.

IV. Implementation of the revised procedures pursuant to resolution 1409 (2002)

44. In paragraph 8 of its resolution 1409 (2002), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with interested parties, to submit an assessment report on the implementation of the goods review list (GRL) and its procedures by the end of the current phase and to include in the report recommendations on any necessary revision of the list and its procedures, including the processing of contracts under paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991).

45. Through determined joint efforts, the Office of the Iraq Programme, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have ensured the smooth transition to the revised procedures on schedule.

A. Registration and processing of applications

46. The registration of applications under the revised procedures became effective on 1 July 2002. As at 31 October, the Office of the Iraq Programme had processed a total of 4,070 applications worth \$9.73 billion under the revised procedures, including new applications, "legacy" applications submitted before 1 July and applications previously placed on hold and now reprocessed under paragraph 18 of the revised procedures (which are attached to resolution 1409 (2002)).

47. GRL items have been identified in 108 applications worth \$323 million, which constitute 3.3 per cent of the number and 4.6 per cent of the value of all applications reviewed so far by UNMOVIC and IAEA. It should also be noted that most of those applications (83) were previously on hold and were reprocessed under paragraph 18 of the revised procedures. The items identified thus far are mostly heavy vehicles, but also include veterinary vaccines, corrosion-resistant pumps, respirators and testing and control equipment. In all cases, notices have been sent to the submitting missions informing them of the options available to the suppliers under the revised procedures.

48. Detailed information and analyses on the registration, processing and approval of applications under the revised procedures are provided in the note by the Office of the Iraq Programme (see para. 1 above).

B. Implementation of paragraph 4 of the revised procedures

49. Paragraph 4 of the revised procedures stipulates that, at their discretion and subject to the approval of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, UNMOVIC and IAEA may issue guidance regarding what categories of applications do not contain any items covered by paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) as it relates to military commodities and products or military-related commodities or products covered by the goods review list. UNMOVIC, IAEA and the Office of the Iraq Programme, working in consultation, may develop a procedure whereby the Office may evaluate and approve applications that, based on that guidance, fall within those categories.

50. In a letter dated 28 October 2002 addressed to the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, the Chairman of the Committee informed him that out of the 5,991 proposed items in the list of 12 categories, transmitted by the Executive Director on 11 September, the Committee had approved 5,888 items (98.3 per cent) for inclusion in the "fast-track" list, while removing 103 items (1.7 per cent) from the list. The latter would continue to be reviewed by UNMOVIC and IAEA to ensure that items were not included in the goods review list or otherwise subject to paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991).

51. The approved list (the "blue list") has been placed on the web site of the Office of the Iraq Programme. Provided that no other items are included in the applications, free-of-charge or otherwise, the Office will approve such applications containing only items specified in the list, without any further review by UNMOVIC and IAEA. Pursuant to paragraph 17 of the revised procedures, the Committee will continue to be provided with copies of such approved applications for information purposes only.

C. Implementation of paragraph 18 of the revised procedures

52. At the start of the implementation of paragraph 18 in late June, the number of holds stood at 2,202 applications valued over \$5.4 billion. As at 31 October, all applications in category A holds had been returned to the submitting missions, while all applications in category B had been recirculated to UNMOVIC and IAEA for GRL review, thus effectively marking the completion of the implementation of paragraph 18.

53. UNMOVIC and IAEA have reassessed a total of 1,847 applications worth \$4,690 million and found no GRL items in 760 applications worth just over \$1 billion, which were subsequently approved by the Office of the Iraq Programme. This represents 34.3 per cent of the number and 20 per cent of the total value of all applications previously on hold, or 40.9 per cent of the number and 23 per cent of the total value of the reassessed applications. The categories of approved goods previously on hold covered a broad spectrum ranging from medicines, chemicals and laboratory supplies and medical and water-treatment equipment to generators, pumps and various types of vehicles not included in the goods review list.

54. UNMOVIC and IAEA have asked for additional information concerning 1,006 category B holds worth over \$3.33 billion.

D. An assessment of the implementation of the revised procedures

55. Although the revised procedures pursuant to resolution 1409 (2002) have been implemented for only four months, an analysis of the relevant indicators would credibly lend themselves to the following preliminary conclusions:

(a) The entire process has become transparent to all parties involved, with predictable time frames for each processing step, and actual processing times were well within the time frames allowed under the procedures;

(b) An increase is expected in the rate of approval of applications by the Secretariat without reference to the Committee, as well as further improvement in the processing of basic humanitarian supplies included in the "blue list", with the implementation of fast-track procedures under paragraph 10 of the revised procedures;

(c) There has been a considerable, but expected, increase in the number of applications with UNMOVIC and IAEA that are not compliant with the goods review list due to the massive reprocessing of applications previously placed on hold;

(d) The number of non-compliant applications with the Office of the Iraq Programme has decreased as a result of the more precise registration criteria for new submissions and the reminders sent regarding previously non-compliant applications advising applicants of the possibility that they might become inactive in three months or lapse in six months. The latter campaign resulted in an increased response rate from the suppliers;

(e) Transparent, clearly-defined and consistent dual-use criteria have been used based on the goods review list, allowing for approval by the Secretariat of a large number of items often placed on hold previously by the Committee;

(f) There are relatively few applications containing GRL items and more options are available to suppliers and the Iraqi buyers with respect to items assessed as dual-use in the goods review list. Although one of the options allows suppliers to request a partial approval letter for non-GRL items while items on the list continue to be processed, none of the suppliers has opted for this solution so far;

(g) There is a better focus on the humanitarian implications of the non-approval of GRL items rather than considering their dual-use nature alone, allowing for approval of such items by the Committee under conditions of end-use verification.

56. In addition to the above preliminary conclusions, the following should also be borne in mind:

(a) Processing statistics should be kept under constant review to identify potential problems and their causes. The submitting missions and their suppliers should be briefed continuously on how to avoid problems and delays at different processing stages;

(b) Of particular importance is the continuous review of the GRL non-compliant category, considering the current increase in applications in that category. However, accurate conclusions on the scope and reasons for the problem can be drawn only three to six months after the requests for additional information, and the problems, if any, may be addressed at that time, as appropriate;

(c) The approval of GRL items should continue, with end-use verification to be used as and when required. With fewer items submitted to the Committee for approval, the burden on the observation and monitoring system in terms of sheer numbers is likely to decrease, allowing for more thorough monitoring of items selected for end-use verification, thus providing better assurance that approved GRL items would be used for the intended purposes only;

(d) While paragraph 10 of the revised procedures requires the Office of the Iraq Programme and the United Nations Treasury to inform the banks within five working days that the items in the application have arrived in Iraq, for a variety of practical reasons it was not possible for the Secretariat to always comply with this deadline. A more realistic deadline may be considered at this point.

V. Processing of applications under paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991)

57. Applications for foodstuffs and materials and supplies purchased outside the humanitarian programme pursuant to resolution 986 (1995) for essential civilian needs under paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991) are submitted to the Office of the Iraq Programme by the permanent or observer mission of the suppliers. Those applications are registered by the Office of the Iraq Programme and circulated to the Committee on a "no-objection" basis. As opposed to blocking or placing on hold an entire application that contained an objectionable item, the Committee in 2001 approved a recommendation by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme that allowed for the partial approval of those goods in the applications to which the Committee had no objection.

58. Applications submitted under resolutions 661 (1990) and 687 (1991) are not reviewed by UNMOVIC and IAEA, and the judgement on their technical specifications remains entirely with the experts of the Committee members. This would appear to have resulted in a considerable amount of unnecessary holds or blocks, which are rarely removed subsequently. Since UNMOVIC and IAEA do not review these applications for GRL compliance, the Office of the Iraq Programme would not be in a position to answer queries from the applicants as to whether or not blocks or holds were placed because the items were covered by paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) or the goods review list.

59. Accordingly, the Security Council may wish to consider applying the provisions of paragraph 4 of the revised procedures on the applications submitted under paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991) as well. Applications that do not qualify for approval by the Office of the Iraq Programme under the above-mentioned paragraph could be subjected to GRL review by UNMOVIC and IAEA according to other provisions of the revised procedures. This could conceivably reduce the number of blocks or holds placed on this category of applications.

VI. Distribution plan submitted by the Government of Iraq

60. I should like to comment on the request contained in paragraph 8 of resolution 1409 (2002) regarding the utility of the distribution plan as referred to in paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995).

61. Pursuant to paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995) and section II of the memorandum of understanding signed on 20 May 1996 by the Government of Iraq and the United Nations Secretariat (S/1996/356), the distribution plan is submitted by the Government of Iraq to the Secretary-General for his consideration and approval. The executive summary of the distribution plan provides essential information on the manner in which Iraq intends to implement the provisions of the relevant decisions of the Security Council, including the humanitarian objectives and priorities set by the Council. The distribution plan covers the whole of Iraq, including the three northern governorates. It also includes a series of annexes providing the list of supplies and equipment to be purchased and imported by Iraq for the implementation of the programme during a given phase.

62. In addition to providing the Government's proposed budget for the implementation of the programme during a given phase, the distribution plan also provides, in table I, the allocation for sectoral activities covered by the plan. While the figures are only indicative at the start of the phase and are subject to the availability of revenues received through the export of oil, they are essential for planning purposes.

63. Given the volume of the distribution plan, in particular the length of the annexes and the fact that the requirement for many basic consumables does not change from phase to phase, there is a need to streamline the process of finalizing the plan before its submission to the Secretary-General. The annexes to the distribution plan for phase XII are the most extensive and cover most of the requirements. As they are already posted on the web site of the Office of the Iraq Programme, the next distribution plan should contain categorized lists only for items not already covered in the distribution plan for phase XII. These will be added as amendments to the phase XII annexes, which will then constitute the distribution

plan's categorized list of goods. At the same time, the Office of the Iraq Programme will establish a list of goods actually authorized in each phase, creating a categorized list that is an accurate document of record of what has been approved, either by the Committee or by the Secretariat under the delegated authority given in resolution 1409 (2002).

64. Accordingly, I should like to recommend that the executive summary continue to be presented by the Government of Iraq at the start of each phase authorized by the Security Council. It should continue to contain both the financial allocations to sectors and subsectors and an updated explanation of how proposed procurement relates to activities of direct relevance to the humanitarian well-being of the civilian population.

65. It is essential, however, that the Government of Iraq prepare the distribution plan with more realistic budgetary allocations and keep under constant review the funding levels and revise downward the allocations contained in the distribution plans, ensuring as well the availability of necessary funds to various sectors, particularly to priority sectors such as health, water and sanitation.

VII. Observations

66. The humanitarian programme in Iraq pursuant to resolution 986 (1995) was never intended to be a substitute for normal economic activity. As long as the comprehensive sanctions remain in force, however, there is no alternative to the programme for addressing the humanitarian situation in Iraq. Despite its shortcomings, the programme has made and continues to make a major difference in the lives of ordinary Iraqis.

67. The effectiveness of the programme could be further enhanced if all parties concerned took the concerted measures necessary for removing the difficulties faced in its implementation, including, in particular, severe difficulties in connection with the dire funding shortfall encountered by the programme.

68. While, understandably, the current discussions are focused on the resumption of the weapons inspection regime, I should like to appeal to all concerned to also focus attention on the humanitarian dimension and to spare no effort in meeting the dire humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people.

69. Finally, I should like to pay tribute to all United Nations personnel associated with the programme for their commitment and tireless efforts, often under very difficult conditions, to serve the Organization and the Iraqi people.



Security Council

Distr.: General
12 November 2002
English
Original: French

**Letter dated 12 November from the Permanent Representative
of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you annexed hereto a communiqué dated 11 November 2002 from the Office of the President of the Republic, which I request you to have circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Atoki Ileka
Ambassador



Annex to the letter dated 12 November 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué from the Office of the President of the Republic

11 November 2002

In his statement dated 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20), the President of the Security Council requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a Panel of Experts on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of our country. The specific mandate of this Panel of Experts was to follow up on reports and collect information on all activities of illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country; and to research and analyse the links between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the country and the continuation of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

It is clear from this statement that the mandate of the Panel of Experts was not only to confirm reports that the natural resources and other forms of wealth of our country were being illegally exploited in violation of the sovereignty of the country, but also to establish the relevant causal link between such exploitation of the natural resources and the presence of forces of aggression and occupation in our country.

It is important, moreover, to specify that the statement of the President of the Security Council of 2 June 2000 was preceded by two letters which the Representative of our country to the United Nations addressed to the Security Council strongly denouncing the plundering of the country's resources by uninvited foreign forces.

The President of the Republic, Head of State, Head of the Government, wishes to express his satisfaction with the work done by the United Nations experts, who have stated with certainty that the conflict which is ravaging our country is being fed by a covetous desire for the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The report of the Panel of Experts also demonstrates that the presence of the forces of aggression and occupation was in no way motivated by security concerns.

Given that the final report of the Panel of Experts on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has implicated certain members of the Government and persons entrusted with a public mandate, the Head of State, in his capacity as guarantor of the higher interests of the nation and concerned to ensure the smooth functioning of the institutions of the Republic, wishes to inform the public, both national and international, of the following:

I. He has taken note of the opening by the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of a judicial inquiry in order to disprove or confirm the allegations contained in the report of the United Nations Panel;

2. Any person who may have information which could help to establish the facts and demonstrate the truth should contact the office of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic to that end;

3. The Public Prosecutor of the Republic is called upon to initiate speedily any proceedings required by his office, both within and outside the country. If need be, he should travel to New York to meet Mr. Kassem, Chairman of the United Nations Panel of Experts in order to establish the truth;

4. Taking into account, on the one hand, the principle of the presumption of innocence and the right of the persons cited in the report to be heard and to use every means to defend themselves and, on the other, the need to allow justice to be pursued in all serenity and independence, the President of the Republic has decided as from this date to suspend all the persons in question for the purposes of the inquiry, namely:

- Mr. Mwenze Kongolo, Minister of National Security and Public Order;
- Mr. Katumba Mwanke, Minister in the Office of the President of the Republic;
- Mr. Denis Kalume Numbi, Minister of the Plan and National Reconstruction;
- Mr. Mawampanga Mwana Nanga, Ambassador;
- Mr. Kazadi Nyembwe, Administrator General of the National Information Agency;
- Mr. Charles Okoto Lolakombe, former President and Director General of the Société minière de Bakwanga (MIBA).

Done at Kinshasa, 11 November 2002

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
13 November 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 160**Security Council**
Fifty-seventh year**The situation in the Middle East****Measures to eliminate international terrorism****Letter dated 12 November 2002 from the Permanent
Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

The Palestinian terrorist campaign against the citizens of Israel crossed yet another threshold of depravity on Sunday when, in an act of unspeakable hatred and cruelty, forces loyal to Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat infiltrated an Israeli Kibbutz and shot to death five civilians, including a mother and her two young sons, in cold blood.

The attack occurred shortly after midnight (local time) on Sunday evening at Kibbutz Metzger, a tranquil Israeli farming community located just a few kilometres from the edge of the West Bank that was renowned for its friendly relations with nearby Arab villages. That tranquillity was shattered when a Palestinian gunman infiltrated the Kibbutz, burst into the home of Revital Ohayon, age 34, and into the room where she was reading her two sons Matan and Noam, ages 4 and 5 respectively, a bedtime story. All three were shot and killed at close range. The children's father, hysterical with grief, arrived shortly after to find a room riddled with bullet holes and sheets and pillows stained with blood.

The terrorist also shot and killed Tirza Damari, age 42, who was walking along a path with her boyfriend, and Yitzhak Dori, age 44, the secretary of the Kibbutz. At Dori's funeral, Arabs and Jews joined together in accompanying him to his final resting place. In contrast to those who consider funerals the appropriate venue to celebrate terrorist attacks as heroic acts of "resistance", mourners for Dori spoke of their commitment to working for peace and coexistence and of their refusal to allow their dreams of peace to succumb to violence.

The Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the terrorist arm of Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction, proudly claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement broadcast on *Al Manar Television* in Beirut, the satellite network of the terrorist organization Hizbullah. Meanwhile in Cairo, Osama Hamdan, a Hamas representative, praised the terrorist that carried out the attack, saying: "Hamas is not the only one that adopts



armed struggle against the Israelis, but also an organization that is subordinate to the Palestinian Authority.”

Israel holds the Palestinian leadership fully responsible for this latest attack that has brought the Palestinian terrorist campaign to new heights of brutality and savagery. Despite more than two years of violence and terrorism, and the repeated calls of the international community and the Security Council, the Palestinian Authority has failed to take any action that might prevent future terrorist attacks. It has failed to bring terrorists to justice, to prevent its territory from serving as a base for terrorist operations, and to end all acts of violence, terrorism and incitement, as is its obligation under international law, in particular the recently adopted Security Council resolution 1435 (2002).

On the contrary, the Palestinian leadership has presided over years of unrelenting incitement and demonization of Israel in the official Palestinian media, a Palestinian school curriculum which delegitimizes and denies the right of Jews and Israelis to exist and to live in peace and security, and the official celebration of terrorist and suicide bombers as heroes of the Palestinian people. Only within a ruthless terrorist network that has so totally dehumanized its enemies could the murder of innocent children in their mother's arms be considered a praiseworthy act.

In yet another shocking display of contempt and duplicity, the Chairman of the Palestinian Authority has called for the investigation of an attack for which his own forces are responsible. Clearly, this step is only the latest ploy of a terrorist practitioner intent on avoiding any international condemnation. If anything is to be investigated, it must be the systematic and deliberate policy of glorification of terrorism and suicide bombings, which are crimes against humanity, the indoctrination of young Palestinians into a culture of hatred and rejection of Jews and Israelis, and the continuing financial, moral and logistical support for terrorism originating from the highest levels of the Palestinian Authority, in defiance of signed commitments reached with Israel and the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 1373 (2001).

Israel calls on the international community to condemn this horrible crime and to insist not only that the Palestinian Authority comply immediately with its obligations to halt acts of terrorism, but also that those responsible for organizing and inciting acts of terrorism are brought to justice, in accordance with resolution 1435 (2002).

Israel also calls on the Palestinian Authority to give substance to its condemnation by taking steps to reverse the culture of death and martyrdom it has deliberately and systematically fostered for more than a decade. When the lives of innocent children are viewed solely as instruments to be used and destroyed at will, even the best attempts at peace and reconciliation are destined to failure. The pervasive spirit of intolerance that celebrates the killing of women and children remains the foremost obstacle to the realization of the vision of peace and coexistence that the people of the region need and deserve.

I submit this letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 160 and 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.: General
13 November 2002

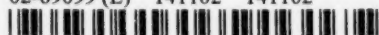
Original: English

**Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Secretary-General
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 13 November 2002, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, His Excellency Mr. Naji Sabri.

I should be grateful if you would have this circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan



Annex

Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

"Go to Pharaoh: he has overstepped the bounds. But speak to him with gentle words so that hopefully he will pay heed or show some fear"

Almighty God has spoken the truth.

His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Sir,

You may recall the enormous uproar created by the President of the United States of America in the greatest and most wicked slander against Iraq, in which he was followed in his malicious intent and preceded in word and infliction of harm by his lackey Tony Blair, when they spread the rumour that Iraq might have produced or might have been on the way to producing nuclear weapons during the period since 1998 in which the international inspectors were absent. They later asserted that Iraq had indeed produced chemical and biological weapons, though they know as well as we do, and other States are in a position to know, that this is an utterly unfounded fabrication. But does knowledge of the truth even enter into the vocabulary of political interaction in our time, after evil has been unleashed to the fullest within the American administration and any hope of good has been dashed? Indeed, is there any good to be expected or hoped for from American administrations now that they have been transformed by their greed, by Zionism and by other well-known factors into the false god of our time?

After some States and the public were taken in by this lie, while others remained silent, Iraq confronted them with its consent to the return of the international inspectors after agreeing with you, as representative of the United Nations in New York, on 16 September 2002, and in a press statement issued jointly in Vienna on 30 September/1 October 2002 by an Iraqi technical delegation headed by Amer Al-Saadi, Chief Inspector Hans Blix and Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Yet a few hours after Iraq's consent to the return of the inspectors became an established fact, including agreement on 19 October 2002 as the date of their arrival, Colin Powell, the American Secretary of State, declared that he would refuse to have the inspectors go to Iraq. The gang of evil began once again to talk of the need to adopt a new resolution in order to entertain the people of the world with something new, rather than following the teams of inspectors and witnessing the facts stated by Iraq, namely that it neither had produced nor possessed any nuclear, chemical or biological weapons of mass destruction during the absence of the inspectors. The officials in the international Organization and its agencies, however, and especially those from the permanent members of the Security Council, rather than engaging in such monitoring so as to expose those responsible for their lies and false

accusations, busied themselves with discussions of the nature and wording of the new resolution. They would strike or add a letter here and letter there, a word here and a word there, until they reached agreement, on the argument that it was better to take the kicks of a raging bull in a small ring than to face its horns in an open space. This took place under the pressure of the American administration and its threats to withdraw from the international Organization unless it agreed to what America wanted, which was at best evil in the extreme and a reason for embarrassment for every honest and free member of the international Organization who recalls the provisions of the Charter and sees that there are some who feel shame on behalf of those members who are shameless.

We have told members of the Security Council whom we have contacted or who have contacted us, when they spoke to us of the pretexts of the Americans and their threats of aggression against our country, either by themselves or with whomever might stand with them if the Security Council did not agree to what they wanted, that we preferred, if it was inevitable, to have America alone attack us and to confront it, placing our trust in God, rather than having it obtain international cover with which to camouflage its lies in whole or in part, bringing falsehood closer to the truth so that it might stab the truth with the dagger of evil and perfidy. Indeed, we have confronted it before, at a time when it could be characterized the same way, and that was one of the reasons for its isolation in the human environment all over the globe.

America's aggressiveness and single-handed infliction of injustice and destruction on its victims, chief among them Muslim and Arab believers, constitute the main reason for its withdrawing its ambassadors and other staff, closing its embassies and limiting its interests in many parts of the world, in addition to the hatred of the peoples of the world for its aggressive policies and objectives. This is a situation which no other country in the world has experienced before, not even the fathers of colonialism in earlier times. Yet the Security Council, or more exactly those who basically run it, instead of leaving the American administration and its lackey, behind whom stands hateful Zionism, to reap the consequences of the evil they have sown, have saved iniquity rather than curbing it. We shall see, and then remorse will not be of any avail as they bite their fingers.

The influence of any international organization is based on the conviction and trust of the community in which it exists, once the organization declares that it has been established to serve goals important to that community. We fear that the United Nations will lose the trust and interest of peoples, if that has not already taken place, once it has been exhausted by powerful interests, wherever those interests converge at the expense of other peoples or flatter each other and haggle over what is false at the expense of what is true. Thus the United Nations and its agencies will collapse just as the League of Nations did before it. The responsibility for this will not rest on the American administration alone, but on all those who, in their weakness, work for its interests, yielding to its threats, enticements or promises.

He who fails to speak out the truth is a voiceless demon. Nothing is more distressing than the silence of the representatives of States in the Security Council during their discussion of the American draft in the face of the question raised by the representative of Mexico regarding the possibility of lifting the sanctions imposed on Iraq. During the consultations in the Security Council concerning resolution 1441 on 7 November 2002, the Mexican representative said that he was

not satisfied with the explanations provided by the American ambassador concerning the absence of any reference to the lifting of the sanctions and the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, adding that he would convey this to his Government in order to receive instructions. The British representative replied that he had listened to the statements of the delegations of Syria and Mexico regarding the inclusion in the resolution of a paragraph on the lifting of the sanctions. He said that Iraq had previously been afforded an opportunity to rid itself of weapons of mass destruction, but had ignored it and made a decision to keep them. Consequently, any reference to the lifting of the sanctions while Iraq still had such weapons was improper. Nevertheless, an indirect reference to that effect was being included. We should add that none of the representatives asked him when, how or where such an alleged decision had been taken by Iraq to keep weapons of mass destruction. The delegates treated the statement of the British representative as though it related to a matter that did not concern them, or rather, as though telling the truth was of no concern to them. Do not this and other things, together with the decline in the prestige of international organizations of this nature, point to the possibility of the collapse of this international Organization, which was founded to maintain international peace and security, but has turned into a kitchen for haggling over the interests of the big powers and for providing cover for war, destruction, blockades and the starvation of peoples?

The future will be determined in the light of the potential for reform, or the inability to achieve reform, as will the future of the United Nations. All those who show their concern in deed and not merely in word to foster this international Organization and its work on the basis of its Charter so that stability, justice and fairness prevail throughout the world as a route to peace, freedom and cooperation among peoples are called upon to exercise caution and act in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations and not at whim in accordance with the unrestrained tendencies of those who threaten the world with their weapons and evil endeavours and those who narrow-mindedly look to their own interests, which they seek to achieve by bargaining at the expense of truth, justice and fairness.

We know that those who pressed the case in the Security Council for the adoption of Security Council resolution 1441 (2002) have objectives other than to ascertain that Iraq has developed no weapons of mass destruction in the absence of the inspectors from Iraq since 1998. You are aware of how they left Iraq and who was the cause of their departure. Although we are aware that, following the widely known understanding between the representatives of Iraq and the Secretary-General and the press statement issued by Blix, El Baradei and the representatives of Iraq, there are no facts or principles of justice and fairness to necessitate the adoption of that resolution in the name of the Security Council, we hereby inform you that we will deal with resolution 1441 (2002), despite its iniquitous contents, even though it is to be implemented against the background of the intentions harboured by those of bad faith. Based as this is in an attempt to spare our people harm, we shall not forget, just as others should not forget, that the preservation of our people's dignity and of their security and independence within their homeland is a sacred and honourable national duty on the agenda of our leadership and our Government. The same is true of the protection of the homeland and its sovereignty, together with that of the people and their security, interests and high values, from antagonists and

oppressors. Hence, as we said in the aforementioned agreement and press statement, we are ready to receive the inspectors so that they can perform their duties and ascertain that Iraq has produced no weapons of mass destruction in their absence from Iraq since 1998 under the circumstances known both to you and to the Security Council. We request you to inform the Security Council that we are ready to receive the inspectors in accordance with the established dates. All concerned parties should remember that we are in our holy month of Ramadan and that the people are fasting, and that after this month is a feast. The concerned bodies and officials, however, will cooperate with the inspectors against this entire background and that of the tripartite statement of France, the Russian Federation and China. The Government of Iraq will also take all of this into consideration when dealing with the inspectors and with all matters relating to their demeanour and the intentions of any one of them who demonstrates bad faith or an inappropriate approach to preserving the national dignity, independence and security of the people and the security, independence and sovereignty of the homeland. We are eager for them to accomplish their task in accordance with international law as soon as possible. If they do so in a professional and lawful manner, and without previously planned goals, the fabrications of the liars will be revealed to the public and the declared aim of the Security Council will be achieved. At that point, the Security Council will become legally obligated to lift the embargo from Iraq, failing which all persons of goodwill throughout the world, in addition to Iraq, will tell it to lift the embargo and all the other unjust sanctions from Iraq. Before the public and the law, the Council will be under obligation to apply paragraph 14 of its resolution 687 (1991) to the Zionist entity (Israel) and thereafter to the entire region of the Middle East so that it is free of weapons of mass destruction. The worldwide number of fair-minded persons will increase, together with Iraq's potential to drive from its environment the cawing of the crows of evil, who daily raid its lands, demolish its property and take the lives of those hit by their bombs, if not already claimed by the evil-doers themselves. When this happens, it will help to stabilize the region and the world, if accompanied by a solution not based on double standards to end the Zionist occupation of Palestine and if the aggressors desist from their attacks against Muslims and the world.

We therefore reiterate, through you, the same statement to the Security Council: send the inspectors to Iraq to ascertain as much and, if their conduct is thoroughly supervised to ensure that it is lawful and professional, everyone will be assured that Iraq has produced no nuclear, chemical or biological weapons of mass destruction, whatever allegations to the contrary are made by the evil pretenders. The fabrications of the liars and the deceit of the charlatans in the American and British administrations will be revealed before the world in contrast to the truthfulness of the proud Iraqis and the correctness of what they say and do. If, however, the opportunity is left for the whim of the American administration and the desires of Zionism, coupled with the followers, intelligence services, threats and foul inducements of each, to manipulate and play with the inspection teams and among their ranks, the picture will be muddled and the ensuing confusion will distort the facts and push matters in a dangerous direction, to the edge of the precipice, a situation wanted neither by the fair-minded nor by those, including my Government, who seek to uncover the facts as they stand. The fieldwork and the implementation will be the deciding factors as to whether the true intent was for the Security Council to ascertain that Iraq is free of those alleged weapons or whether the entire matter is nothing more than an evil cover for the authors of the resolution,

with their vile slander and their shamelessness in lying to the public, including their own peoples.

So let the inspectors come to Baghdad to perform their duty in accordance with the law, whereupon we shall hear and see, together with those who hear, see and act, each in accordance with his obligations and rights as established in the Charter of the United Nations and international law. The final frame of reference continues to be resolution 687 (1991), which imposes obligations on the Security Council and Iraq, as well as the code of conduct contained in the agreement signed with the Secretary-General in New York on 16 September 2002 and the press statement issued jointly with Hans Blix and El Baradei in Vienna on 30 September-1 October 2002.

We hope that you will exercise your responsibilities by speaking to the oppressors and advising them that their unjust treatment of Muslims, faithful Arabs and all people has disastrous consequences and that God is omnipotent and capable of all things. Tell them that the people of Iraq are proud, faithful and militant, having fought and waged war against the former colonialism, imperialism and aggression, including that of the false god, for years and years. The price paid for the preservation of their independence, dignity and the high principles in which they believed was rivers of blood, together with a great deal of deprivation and damage to their wealth, alongside the immortal achievements and record in which they take pride. We hope that you will advise those who are ignorant not to push the situation to the edge of the precipice at the time of implementation, because the people of Iraq will not choose to live if the price is their dignity, their homeland, their freedom or the things sacrosanct to them. On the contrary, the price will be their lives if that is the only way forward to preserve what must be preserved.

Before concluding this letter of mine, I should like to inform you that I shall address a further detailed letter to you in due course, stating our comments on the procedures and measures contained in resolution 1441 (2002) that are inconsistent with international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the established facts and the requirements of previous relevant Security Council resolutions.

"Have you guaranteed that the One in heaven will not strike earth and cause it to tumble?"

Almighty God has spoken the truth.

God is great.

(Signed) Naji Sabri
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

13 November 2002

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
15 November 2002

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**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations
operation in Cyprus**

(for the period from 30 May to 15 November 2002)

I. Introduction

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 30 May to 15 November 2002 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Security Council resolutions, most recently resolution 1416 (2002) of 13 June 2002.

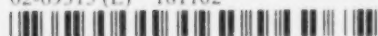
II. Activities of the Force**A. Maintenance of the ceasefire and military status quo**

2. The situation along the ceasefire lines was generally calm. There were, however, moments of tension, due mainly to the National Guard improving its defensive positions and living quarters along the ceasefire line. The Turkish forces made some improvements to their observation posts, including a position near Pyla, a mixed village in the buffer zone.

3. There were 37 recorded air violations during this reporting period: 8 by National Guard aircraft, 24 by Turkish military aircraft, 2 by a Greek Cypriot civilian light aircraft and 3 by civilian aircraft from the north.

4. Restrictions imposed on UNFICYP in July 2000 by the Turkish forces and the Turkish Cypriot authorities continued, including the violation of the military status quo in the village of Strovilia, where recently Turkish soldiers have begun to carry loaded firearms during patrols.

5. The restriction of movement along the Famagusta-Dherinia road, imposed on 1 November 2000, continued to prevent UNFICYP from monitoring the entire fenced-off area of Varosha. Observation by UNFICYP is limited to a northern sector of the fence line and those areas within Varosha that are visible from static observation posts and a short patrol route, which is well away from the perimeter fence. The United Nations holds the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo in Varosha.



6. Crossing of the maritime security lines — the seaward extension of the median line of the buffer zone, that vessels of either side are advised, for their own safety, not to cross, continued. The number of crossings of the western line by Turkish forces, usually on resupply runs to the Kokkina pocket, was higher than in the last reporting period. On the eastern line, near Famagusta, Greek Cypriot fishing boats and pleasure craft were responsible for the high number of crossings.

7. An exploratory mission of the Mine Action Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations visited the island during the reporting period to advise UNFICYP regarding the Government's intention to clear minefields laid by the National Guard within the buffer zone.

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

8. UNFICYP facilitated 28 events bringing together some 13,000 Greek and Turkish Cypriots in the buffer zone. The annual United Nations day celebrations in October drew a record crowd of 7,500. In September, 3,500 persons attended a youth festival organized by political parties from both sides. Other events included gatherings of politicians under the aegis of the Slovak Embassy, meetings between businessmen and representatives from the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot Chambers of Commerce, and seminars for architects, engineers, paramedics, information technology experts, teachers and musicians. The Turkish Cypriot authorities denied permission for Turkish Cypriots to participate in some events.

9. UNFICYP continued to perform its mandated humanitarian tasks in support of the 426 Greek Cypriots and 160 Maronites living in the north of the island and the 486 Turkish Cypriots in the south who have made themselves known to the Force. UNFICYP facilitated the transfer of a 91-year-old Greek Cypriot woman living in the south back to her native village in the north. UNFICYP also facilitated the annual summer visit by Greek Cypriot children in the south to their families in the Karpas peninsula and a visit to Maronite villages in the north by Greek Cypriot men living in the south who are married to Maronites.

10. UNFICYP facilitated the return of a Greek Cypriot who had entered the north and was sent back by the Turkish Cypriot authorities via Turkey and Greece, instead of the crossing point in Nicosia, as had been the practice. In recent months, UNFICYP witnessed around 30 instances of non-Cypriots crossing the buffer zone into the south.

11. UNFICYP continued to support civilian activities in the buffer zone. With the cooperation of both sides, UNFICYP opened Dionysou Street in the old town of Nicosia for civilian use. UNFICYP facilitated a service for Latins and Maronites in the Latin Cemetery located in the buffer zone, adjacent to the United Nations Protected Area — the first such service to be held since 1974. UNFICYP further assisted in the desilting of the Marathassa dam, which now provides sufficient water to the north to double its water storage capacity. It also arranged the repair of an old irrigation aqueduct in the Avlona village, repair of the Liminitis water pipeline and resumption of the spring-water supply from Yerakies in the south to Lefka in the north.

12. Turkish Cypriot authorities informed UNFICYP that they would construct a new road linking the residents of Pyla in the buffer zone to Arsos, a village in the

north. The Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of Pyla currently use a shorter road that runs through the British Sovereign Base Area. UNFICYP declined to grant permission on security grounds. Turkish Cypriots staged a number of peaceful demonstrations in support of their demand. UNFICYP granted permission for Turkish Cypriots to sink a bore well on the plateau near Pyla to supply water to the adjoining village of Pergamos.

III. Missing persons

13. During the period under review, the two leaders, Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denktash, continued to give particular attention to the problem of missing persons. In this respect, they held three separate meetings in July in the presence of the Chief of Mission. The First Assistant to the Third Member of the Committee on Missing Persons continued to work with the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot members to enable the Committee to resume its activities.

IV. Mission of good offices of the Secretary-General

14. I met the two leaders on two occasions, in September in Paris and in October in New York. I shared with them my growing concern that the talks were not producing the kind of progress that was needed if the opportunity at hand was to be seized. Direct talks were unfortunately interrupted by Mr. Denktash's surgery. On 11 November, after long and extensive preparations, I conveyed to the two leaders a document which, in my considered opinion, could provide a sound basis for agreement on a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. I am awaiting the reaction of the parties, and hope it will be possible to bring the effort to a decisive conclusion in the coming weeks.

V. Organizational matters

15. As at October 2002, UNFICYP comprised 1,209 troops and 35 civilian police. The military personnel were from Argentina (383), Austria (7), Canada (1), Finland (3), Hungary (116), Ireland (6), Slovakia (278) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (415). The Argentine contingent included soldiers from Bolivia (2), Brazil (2), Chile (1), Paraguay (1), Peru (2) and Uruguay (3). The civilian police were provided by Australia (15) and Ireland (20). UNFICYP had 148 civilian staff, of whom 43 had been recruited internationally and 105 locally.

16. Alvaro de Soto continued as my Special Adviser on Cyprus, Zbigniew Wlosowicz as my Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission and Lieutenant General Jin Ha Hwang as Force Commander.

VI. Financial aspects

17. By its resolution 56/502 of 27 June 2002, the General Assembly appropriated the amount of \$45.6 million for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. This amount includes the voluntary contribution of one third of the cost of the Force, equivalent to \$14.6 million, from the Government of

Cyprus and the voluntary contribution of \$6.5 million from the Government of Greece.

18. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months, the cost of maintaining the Force would be limited to the amount approved by the General Assembly.

19. As at 31 October 2002, unpaid assessments to the Special Account for UNFICYP for the period from 16 June 1993 to 15 December 2002 amounted to \$17.6 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations amounted to \$1,652.2 million as at the same date.

VII. Observations

20. The situation along the ceasefire lines has remained calm. However, restrictions imposed by the Turkish Cypriot authorities and the Turkish forces on the movements of UNFICYP remained in effect. There was no progress in restoring the status quo ante in Strovilia.

21. Despite the present calm on the island, I consider the presence of UNFICYP essential to the maintenance of the ceasefire between the two sides. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 15 June 2003.

22. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. de Seto, Mr. Wlosowicz, Lieutenant General Hwang and the men and women serving in UNFICYP for the efficiency and dedication with which they have discharged the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the
rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

**Identical letters dated 13 November 2002 from the Permanent
Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

Israel, the occupying Power, continues to wage its bloody military campaign throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In continuing to pursue its military aggression, Israel has continued to commit systematic human rights violations, war crimes and State terrorism against Palestinian people under its occupation. Such violations and grave breaches of international law and international humanitarian law have reached levels unprecedented in decades.

Today, the Israeli occupying forces once again launched a raid against the city of Nablus and two adjacent refugee camps. In the dark, pre-dawn hours of the day, at least 100 Israeli tanks and armoured personnel carriers raided Nablus from four different directions. The occupying forces fired machine guns as they entered the city, while a number of tanks were positioned to seal off any exit from the city. Moreover, several explosions were set off in the Old City of Nablus, as the occupying forces raided several homes and buildings, and the occupying forces also took over an elementary girls' school in the city as their base of operations. It has been reported that, thus far, the occupying forces have abducted and detained at least 35 Palestinians in Nablus. Further, according to comments made by the Israeli army, this most recent raid, assault and reoccupation of Nablus will be a long-lasting operation. This latest military action by the Israeli occupying forces follows the raid just yesterday carried out in Tulkarem and an adjacent refugee camp, in addition to the countless acts of Israeli military aggression that have been perpetrated against the Palestinian people in recent weeks.

During that period of time, the Israeli occupying forces continued to systematically violate the human rights of the Palestinian people by all means and methods. As is apparent from the tragically lengthy annexed list of martyrs, the occupying forces killed Palestinian civilians, including children and women, on an almost daily basis during the past few weeks, as they have perpetually done so for more than two years now. These killings included several extrajudiciary executions.



In addition, a number of those who died during this time, died from critical wounds sustained in earlier attacks as a result of the persistent use of excessive and disproportionate force by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian civilian population.

At the same time, the Palestinian people continued to be subject to the destruction of their homes, properties and infrastructure by the Israeli occupying forces. Home demolitions continue to be perpetrated by the occupying forces. Moreover, the occupying forces continue to raze roads and to dig trenches in and around several Palestinian cities in an effort to obstruct movement into and out of them and effectively isolate them. In addition, harassment and violent attacks by illegal Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory against the Palestinian people have continued unabated. Recently, such settler violence has involved repeated attacks on Palestinian farmers, particularly in Yanun, which is south of Nablus, and the theft of their olive harvests. In addition, in several instances, the settlers have repeatedly prevented Palestinians from reaching their land and harvesting their crops and have burned and damaged their olive trees.

Further, Israel, the occupying Power, continues its military siege with the ongoing imposition of severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, even during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. These restrictions, including the round-the-clock curfews that continue to be imposed on several cities, have, as repeatedly noted, severely impacted and debilitated the socio-economic situation of the Palestinian population under occupation. Such restrictions continue to hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people and have only further exacerbated the already dire humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

In follow-up to my previous 143 letters to you regarding this continuing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 17 October 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921, A/55/437-S/2000/930, A/55/450-S/2000/957, A/55/466-S/2000/971, A/55/474-S/2000/984, A/55/490-S/2000/993, A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015, A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025, A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068, A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078, A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093, A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104, A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107, A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116, A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129, A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154, A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173, A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185, A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206, A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247, A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7, A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33, A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50, A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101, A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131, A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156, A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175, A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189, A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209, A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226, A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239, A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255, A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284, A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295, A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304, A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314, A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332, A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352, A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372, A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418, A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432, A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447, A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463, A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471, A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479, A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486, A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496, A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504, A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508, A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544, A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586, A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605, A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629, A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657, A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669, A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686, A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697, A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708, A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717, A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742, A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754, A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783, A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785, A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798, A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812, A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814, A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821, A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826, A/ES-10/111-

S/2001/880, A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918, A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928, A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932, A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941, A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971, A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989, A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991, A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007, A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024, A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036, A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084, A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092, A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118, A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149, A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166, A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239, A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261, A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18, A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39, A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48, A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58, A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89, A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95, A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102, A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121, A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142, A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146, A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165, A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175, A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182, A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186, A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214, A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223, A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232, A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242, A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248, A/ES-10/156-S/2002/245, A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258, A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281, A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307, A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319, A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330, A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340, A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353, A/ES-10/165-S/2002/361, A/ES-10/166-S/2002/370, A/ES-10/167-S/2002/433, A/ES-10/168-S/2002/474, A/ES-10/169-S/2002/495, A/ES-10/173-S/2002/536, A/ES-10/174-S/2002/555, A/ES-10/175-S/2002/610, A/ES-10/176-S/2002/617, A/ES-10/177-S/2002/641, A/ES-10/178-S/2002/650, A/ES-10/179-S/2002/654, A/ES-10/180-S/2002/686, A/ES-10/181-S/2002/697, A/ES-10/182-S/2002/699, A/ES-10/183-S/2002/717, A/ES-10/184-S/2002/738, A/ES-10/185-S/2002/827, A/ES-10/190-S/2002/891, A/ES-10/192-S/2002/976, A/ES-10/193-S/2002/983, A/ES-10/194-S/2002/1052, A/ES-10/195-S/2002/1066, A/ES-10/196-S/2002/1083, A/ES-10/197-S/2002/1094, A/ES-10/198-S/2002/1104, A/ES-10/199-S/2002/1114 and A/ES-10/200-S/2002/1144, and A/ES-10/201-S/2002/1166), it is my profound regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, at least 34 Palestinians, including children, have been killed by Israeli occupying forces. This raises the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,920. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador

Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 13 November 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

**Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem*
(Friday, 18 October, through Monday, 11 November 2002)**

Friday, 18 October 2002

Karam Mohammed Abu Obeid (18 years old)

Monday, 21 October 2002

Sameh Asa'ad Nasser Shneeq

Tuesday, 22 October 2002

1. Moneer Mithkal Ala'an
2. Mohammed Ibrahim Mohammed Al Haymouny (died from wounds sustained last year)

Thursday, 24 October 2002

Ahmed Mahmoud Abu Ja'far (15 years old)

Friday, 25 October 2002

1. Mahmoud Salem Abu Mur (17 years old)
2. Tawfiq Hafez Breekeh (died from wounds sustained on 13 October)

Sunday, 27 October 2002

1. Fuad Ahmed Hassan Abu Ghalyeh (17 years old)
2. Ahmed Jad Allah
3. Ala'a Mufleh Abdel Riheem
4. Salem Abdel Qader Al-Sha'aer (14 years old)

Monday, 28 October 2002

Ahmed Majed Ahmed Emais (14 years old)

Tuesday, 29 October 2002

Essam Sidqi Sawafteh

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,920.

Wednesday, 30 October 2002

1. Nawareh Brekeh
2. Khaled Abdel Elaziz

Thursday, 31 October 2002

1. A'yad Baker Mansoor
2. Samir Ziab Abbas
3. Ahmed Talal Al-Dahshan
4. Mohammed Sami Al-Dahdoh

Saturday, 2 November 2002

Sufian Al-Suqi

Monday, 4 November 2002

1. Hassan Khalil Zu'rob (died from wounds sustained on 3 November)
2. Ahmed Mousa Al Sharkawy
3. Yussef Mohammed Alsoofi
4. Marwan Odeh Rabie'
5. Ismail Al-Masri (18 years old)
6. Ahmed Othman
7. Hamed Al-Sader

Tuesday, 5 November 2002

1. Adham Ibrahim Hamdan (16 years old)
2. Iyad Nafez Abu Taha (17 years old)

Friday, 8 November 2002

1. Ahmed Abdel Fatah Ramadan
2. Ramy Sa'eed Balaweneh

Saturday, 9 November 2002

Iyad Ahmed Sawalheh

Monday, 11 November 2002

1. Khaled Misha'al (2-year-old baby)
2. Mohammed Rifa'at Abu El-Naja (8 years old, died from wounds sustained on 17 October)



Security Council

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Letter dated 14 November 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

In accordance with article 4, paragraph 13, of the Peace Agreement of 12 December 2000, the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission has transmitted to the Interim Chairman of the African Union and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations its Determinations of 7 November 2002 for publication. The Determinations and transmittal letter, dated 8 November 2002, are annexed to the present letter.

I should be grateful if you could bring the Determinations to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan



Annex

**Letter dated 8 November 2002 from the Registrar of the
Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission addressed to the
Secretary-General**

Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Agreement of 12 December 2000 between the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the State of Eritrea provides as follows:

"Upon reaching a final decision regarding delimitation of the borders, the Commission shall transmit its decision to the parties and Secretaries-General of the OAU and the United Nations for publication ...".

In the spirit of the language of the 12 December 2000 Agreement, the President of the Boundary Commission has requested me to transmit to you and the Secretary-General of the African Union the attached text of the Commission's Determinations of 7 November 2002.

(Signed) Bette E. Shifman
Registrar of the Boundary Commission

Enclosure

ERITREA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION**DETERMINATIONS****7 November 2002****WHEREAS,**

1. Questions have arisen as to the scope of the Commission's jurisdiction and powers,
2. Article 4(2) of the December 2000 Agreement mandates the Commission "to delimit and demarcate" the border between the Parties,
3. Article 4(15) of the same Agreement provides that "the delimitation and demarcation determinations of the Commission shall be final and binding" and that "[e]ach party shall respect the border so determined, as well as the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the other party",
4. Article 14(A) of the Demarcation Directions provides: "The Commission has no authority to vary the boundary line. If it runs through and divides a town or village, the line may be varied only on the basis of an express request agreed between and made by both Parties",
5. The Security Council of the United Nations in resolution 1430 (2002) of 14 August 2002 called upon the parties "to cooperate fully and promptly with the Boundary Commission, including by implementing without conditions its binding Demarcation Directions, by abiding promptly by all its orders, including the two issued on 17 July 2002",
6. The Delimitation Decision of 13 April 2002 is final and binding in respect of the whole of the boundary between the Parties with the exception of Tserona, Zalambessa, Bure, the Eastern Sector, and the rivers, to the limited extent therein stated,
7. The Commission on 13 April 2002 stated that it "considers that the fact that it must now proceed to demarcate the boundary in accordance with the December 2000 Agreement does not qualify the immediate effect of the determination of the boundary between the Parties and the limits of their respective sovereignties",
8. Both Parties have stated that they accept the Delimitation Decision as final and binding.

9. The Commission is bound, in implementation of the December 2000 Agreement, to proceed expeditiously to complete the delimitation in the above-mentioned localities and to demarcate the whole of the boundary,
10. The Commission believes that it would be helpful to the Parties in discharging their duties to each other and to the Commission for the Commission to determine the legal position in respect of certain matters,

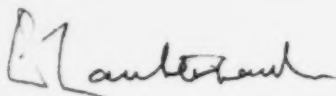
The Commission, having considered the views of the Parties, now determines as follows:

1. The jurisdiction and powers of the Commission extend to its taking cognizance of, and where necessary making appropriate decisions on, any matter it finds necessary for the performance of its mandate to delimit and demarcate the boundary;
2. The Commission is accordingly entitled to take cognizance of any population movement across the boundary as determined in the Delimitation Decision and to make such orders as it finds necessary in relation to any such population movements, insofar as such movement may affect the process and implementation of demarcation;
3. Having regard to the Commission's Order of 17 July 2002, Ethiopia, in failing to remove from Eritrean territory persons of Ethiopian origin who have moved into that territory subsequent to the date of the Delimitation Decision, has not complied with its obligations;
4. Any decision by the Commission to inspect, whether by land or air, any location in the boundary area, and in particular Tserona or Zalambessa or their environs in implementation of paragraph 8.1.B iv and vi of the Delimitation Decision, is a decision foreseen in operative paragraph 1 above, and must be complied with.

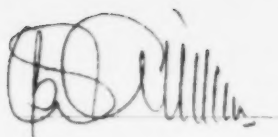
The Commission expects the Parties to act in accordance with these determinations.

London, 7 November 2002

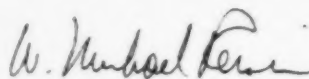
Signed by the Commission:



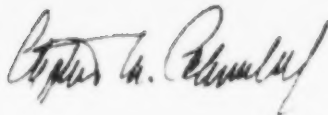
Professor Sir Elihu Lauterpacht, President



Prince Bola Adesumbo Ajibola



Professor W. Michael Reisman



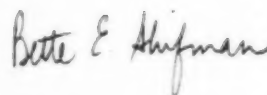
Judge Stephen M. Schwebel



Sir Arthur Watts



Dr. Hiroshi Murakami, Secretary



Bette E. Shifman, Registrar



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session**

Agenda items 21 (d), 37, 86 (b), 87, 100, 101 and 160

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Environment and sustainable development

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

**Security Council
Fifty-seventh year**

Letter dated 12 November 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to forward to you the texts of the Joint Communiqué and the Dushanbe Declaration, signed by the Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan during the summit of the States members of the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation, held in Dushanbe on 5 and 6 October 2002 (see annexes I and II).



We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 21 (d), 37, 86 (b), 87, 100, 101 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) H.E. Mrs. Madina B. **Jarbussynova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Kamil M. **Baialinov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic
to the United Nations

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Rashid K. **Alimov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan
to the United Nations

(Signed) H. E. Mr. Alisher V. **Vohidov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan
to the United Nations

**Annex I to the letter dated 12 November 2002 from the
Permanent Representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan,
Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Russian]

**Joint Communiqué of the Heads of State of the Republic of
Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and
the Republic of Uzbekistan**

On 5 October 2002, a meeting of the Heads of State of the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation (CAC) was held in Dushanbe.

The Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan,

Guided by the Treaty between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan on the establishment of the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation, signed at Almaty on 28 February 2002 and the Tashkent Declaration of the Heads of State of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan of 28 December 2001,

Acting on the basis of their readiness to continue regular contacts between the leaders of the States members of CAC and to exchange views on major bilateral, regional and international problems,

Relying on the common aspiration of the four States to strengthen their friendship and mutual trust, to resolve issues in a spirit of equality and mutually advantageous partnership, taking into account their mutual interests,

Considering the need to increase close cooperation to counter international terrorism, separatism and extremism,

Guided by their common interest in promoting the stability, security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States of the region and in strengthening cooperation between the States of the region in areas of common interest,

Having considered the progress made in the implementation of the decisions and the Protocol adopted at the meetings of Heads of States members of the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation in Almaty on 28 February 2002 and at Aqtau from 6 to 7 July 2002 and having exchanged views on current issues of regional cooperation,

Declare as follows:

I. The Heads of State reaffirmed that mutually advantageous cooperation in various areas and close cooperation in the international arena contribute towards ensuring stability, security, the deepening of cooperation on many levels and the greater well-being of the peoples of the region and promote joint action to counter new challenges and threats.

2. The Heads of State, recognizing the presence of a significant unused potential to expand mutually advantageous trade and economic relations, instruct their Governments to take further practical steps to eliminate obstacles and barriers to the deepening of economic cooperation, to give a new dynamic of development to such cooperation, to increase the volume of mutual trade and mutual investments and to establish and expand direct contacts between business circles and management in the States of the region.

The Heads of State also attach great significance to the development of border trade between the States members of CAC and instruct their Governments to take measures to improve the legal bases for its further expansion and strengthening.

The Heads of State noted the need to determine in the near future priority projects for practical concerted action in the transport and energy sectors, including in such areas as the construction and reconstruction of transport communications and power facilities, their joint exploitation and the extraction and transportation of energy resources, and other areas of mutual interest.

The Heads of State, emphasizing the great importance for the economic development of the States of the region of the stable functioning and rational exploitation of transport communications, noted the need for strict compliance with earlier agreements relating to international automobile and rail transportation and the importance of conducting an agreed tariff and customs policy in respect of all forms of transportation.

3. The Heads of State, with a view to a comprehensive discussion of current and long-term issues of economic development in Central Asia, reached agreement on the holding of a business forum of business circles and entrepreneurs in Tashkent in November 2002.

4. The Heads of State consider it expedient to hold a meeting of parliamentarians of the member countries of CAC in Tashkent before the end of the current year. The agenda and date of the interparliamentary meeting will be agreed upon in the prescribed manner.

5. The Heads of State emphasize the need for increased cooperation in the area of the protection and enhancement of the environment, the prevention of transboundary pollution, and the prevention of natural and technogenic disasters in the States of the region and the elimination of their consequences.

The Heads of State, with a view to the further improvement of the mechanism of the inter-State use of transboundary water resources, again reaffirm the need for coordinated and concerted action in that area on the basis of the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, taking into account the interests of all the peoples of the region.

To this end, they have instructed their Governments to work out, at the expert level, a draft agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan on the creation of an international water and energy consortium, prepared by Kazakhstan.

The Heads of State, having considered questions relating to joint efforts to resolve the problems of the Aral Sea area, state that concerted action within the

framework of the International Fund to Save the Aral Sea (IFAS) is in the fundamental and vital interests of the peoples of the States members of CAC.

6. The Heads of State intend to continue to support efforts to develop concerted action in the cultural and humanitarian sphere, which would promote the expansion and deepening of friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the States and between the peoples of the region.

The Heads of State note the importance of further mutual cultural exchanges and exchanges of information, including the rapid settlement of questions relating to the organization of broadcasts of their countries' television and radio programmes to the territory of States of the region, and in this connection they emphasize the need to respect the demands of national legislation, national traditions, philosophy and lifestyle, and the social and humanitarian values of the peoples of the region.

7. The Heads of State emphasized the importance of the speedy completion, on the basis of the rules and principles of international law, of the process of the legal establishment of the State border lines between their States as a basic element of the sovereignty and independence of States.

The Heads of State will make active efforts to ensure that they have established the boundaries of peace and friendship uniting the peoples of the region.

8. The Heads of State reiterate their full support for the efforts of the world community to counter international terrorism and extremism, illegal trafficking in drugs and other manifestations of transnational organized crime.

9. The Heads of State believe that security and stability, economic prosperity and the further democratic development of the States of the region are closely linked to the eradication of terrorist activities in Afghanistan and the elimination of the conditions conducive to their renewal.

The Parties express support for the Government of Afghanistan headed by H. Karzai and for the efforts of the international counter-terrorist coalition and the United Nations to achieve a comprehensive Afghan settlement, and they express their readiness to offer their active cooperation in bringing that country into the international processes in the region.

10. The Heads of State instruct the Governments of their countries to take further measures to coordinate the activities of the countries of the Central Asian region in connection with the implementation of projects designed to bring about the renewal of the Afghan economy within the framework of the programme envisaged at the Tokyo Conference on post-war reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan.

The Governments of the member countries of CAC are requested to study these questions on the working level and to take mutually acceptable decisions.

11. The Heads of State reaffirm their commitment to the instruments adopted earlier within CAC and instruct the national coordinators to complete an inventory of the legal and treaty basis of the Central Asian Economic Community.

12. The Heads of State express their confidence that their efforts towards the creation of a more efficient and effective mechanism of mutual cooperation will also receive the full support of their peoples.

(Signed) N. Nazarbaev
President of Kazakhstan

(Signed) A. Akayev
President of Kyrgyzstan

(Signed) E. Rakhmonov
President of Tajikistan

(Signed) I. Karimov
President of Uzbekistan

Dushanbe, 5 October 2002

Annex II

[Original: Russian]

Dushanbe Declaration

The States of Central Asia, together with international organizations, are paying serious attention to the environmental and socio-economic crisis in the Aral Sea basin and are making determined efforts to overcome it and to improve the situation in the region.

The Presidents of the States of Central Asia — the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan,

Expressing their concern at the exacerbation of the environmental crisis in the Aral Sea basin,

Desiring to carry out the decisions adopted concerning the joint implementation of the Concrete Action Programme for the Problems of the Aral Sea and to work out a concept for the stable development of the countries of the Aral Sea basin,

Confirming the decisions adopted earlier concerning the overall utilization and protection of the water resources of the Aral Sea basin, taking into account the interests of all the countries of the region and in compliance with the principles of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect,

Noting that regional institutionalized organs have significant potential to initiate the settlement of inter-State problems relating to the protection and rational use of natural resources and, ultimately, to ease the Aral Sea crisis,

Taking into account resolution 55/196 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which proclaimed the year 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater, and noting that that year coincides with the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the International Fund to Save the Aral Sea,

Expressing their steadfast desire, jointly and by concerted action, to overcome the consequences of the crisis and ensure environmental stability in the region,

Considering that in recent years natural disasters have become more frequent,

Acting in accordance with their responsibility to future generations and believing that, in order to achieve a radical change in the situation, linked to this planetary crisis, additional measures are required directed towards the improvement of the environmental situation in the Aral Sea basin and the solution of the problems accompanying the crisis,

Declare that we shall:

Determine the main direction to be taken in solving the problems connected with the Aral Sea crisis and improving the social and environmental situation in the region in order to establish normal living conditions for the population living in the Aral Sea basin;

Consider immediate measures to improve the social and environmental conditions and provide the population of the Aral Sea basin with clean drinking water;

Hold an international forum on clean water problems and the rational use of water resources in Dushanbe in September 2003 and have the countries of the region participate directly in its organization;

Strengthen the role of the Executive Committee of the International Fund to Save the Aral Sea in coordinating the activities of donors and attracting resources for the implementation of projects and programmes in the Aral Sea basin and of the Inter-State Commission for Water Coordination in the management and regulation of the use of transboundary waters;

Consider the critical comments of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the activities of the Executive Committee of the International Fund to Save the Aral Sea to be justified and to deserve to be taken into careful consideration by the Executive Committee in its practical work;

Examine the question of the establishment of the permanent location of the Executive Committee of the International Fund to Save the Aral Sea in one of the cities of the founding States of the Fund and take an agreed decision at the next meeting of the Heads of State of the founding members of the Fund;

Organize the implementation of a set of measures to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the International Fund to Save the Aral Sea with the participation of all the countries of the region and international organizations and with the demonstration of plans, programmes and scientific and technological advances for the rational use of natural resources and the improvement of the social standard of living of the population of the countries of the region;

Speed up the elaboration of practical measures to increase the use of waters from drainage reservoirs;

Offer full support to countries stricken by natural disasters;

Create the necessary conditions for international organizations and institutes in their activities to attract resources for the implementation of projects and programmes in the Aral Sea basin;

Note the need to create a special United Nations commission to coordinate the activities of international organizations and donor countries in resolving the problems of the Aral Sea basin;

Improve the monitoring system and flow of information between countries on the condition of water resources and other natural resources with a view to the timely and correct adoption of decisions governing their rational use;

Use the results obtained in the process of drafting projects for the management of water and energy resources with a view to rational and mutually advantageous cooperation.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan:
(Signed) N. **Nazarbaev**

For the Kyrgyz Republic:
(Signed) A. **Akayev**

For the Republic of Tajikistan:
(Signed) E. **Rakhmonov**

For Turkmenistan:

For the Republic of Uzbekistan:
(Signed) I. **Karimov**

Dushanbe, 6 October 2002



Security Council

Distr.: General
18 November 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

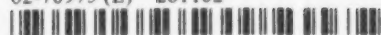
I refer to my letter of 18 July 2002 (S/2002/783) transmitting a supplementary report from France submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. France has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism





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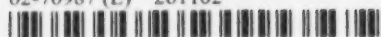
I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/883) transmitting a supplementary report from India submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. India has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism





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I refer to my letter of 2 July 2002 (S/2002/731) transmitting a supplementary report from Indonesia submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Indonesia has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
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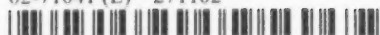
I refer to my letters dated 6 June and 31 July 2002 (S/2002/623 and Add.1) transmitting a supplementary report from Japan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Japan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism





Security Council

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Original: English

Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 2 July 2002 (S/2002/728) transmitting a supplementary report from Lebanon submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Lebanon has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jeremy Greenstock

Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism





Security Council

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Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 18 July 2002 (S/2002/788) transmitting a supplementary report from Liechtenstein submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Liechtenstein has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jeremy Greenstock
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
18 November 2002

Original: English

**Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Chairman of the
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution
1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the
President of the Security Council**

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/880) transmitting a supplementary report from Mauritius submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Mauritius has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
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Security Council

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Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 18 July 2002 (S/2002/777) transmitting a supplementary report from Morocco submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Morocco has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



Security Council

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18 November 2002

Original: English

**Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Chairman of the
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution
1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the
President of the Security Council**

I refer to my letter of 18 July 2002 (S/2002/791) transmitting a supplementary report from Norway submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Norway has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
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Security Council

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18 November 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 17 June 2002 (S/2002/677) transmitting a supplementary report from Poland submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Poland has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman

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resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism



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Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 18 July 2002 (S/2002/792) transmitting a supplementary report from South Africa submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. South Africa has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jeremy Greenstock
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
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Security Council

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18 November 2002

Original: English

**Letter dated 13 November 2002 from the Chairman of the
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution
1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the
President of the Security Council**

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/861) transmitting a supplementary report from Sri Lanka submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Sri Lanka has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 30 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism